

causing this change. Some of the students said a year. Others disagreed and said 9 months.

It seems to me one of the greatest dangers we have with these emerging democracies is reminding them that there is no such thing as an instant democracy in Ukraine or anywhere else. So I said to the students with respect: In the United States, it took us 12 years to write a constitution after the Declaration of Independence, and we had to lock the press out to do it. It took us 130 years to give women the right to vote. It took us 200 years before African Americans could vote in every part of our country.

So in Iraq, in Georgia, in Ukraine, in emerging democracies, patience is important, and that is one of the examples we have.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2006 AND 2007

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 600, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 600) to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and international broadcasting activities for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, for the Peace Corps for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, for foreign assistance programs for fiscal years 2006 and 2007, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Lugar amendment No. 266, to strike the amendment to the limitation on the United States share of assessments for the United Nations Peacekeeping operations.

McCain/DeWine amendment No. 267, to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Ukraine.

Baucus amendment No. 281, to facilitate the sale of United States agricultural products to Cuba, as authorized by the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

Craig/Roberts amendment No. 282 (to amendment No. 281), to clarify the payment terms under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.

Dodd amendment No. 283, to express the sense of the Senate concerning recent provocative actions by the People's Republic of China.

Dorgan/Wyden amendment No. 284, to prohibit funds from being used for television broadcasting to Cuba.

Biden amendment No. 286 (in lieu of the language proposed to be stricken by Lugar amendment No. 266), relative to the United States share of assessment for United Nations Peacekeeping operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the time until 10 a.m. will be equally divided between the chairman and ranking member.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be equally charged.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 286

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I ask Senators to oppose the Biden amendment. I appreciate the perspective of Senators who want to preserve the 27-percent cap, as well as those who want the cap to be reduced to the 25-percent level in accordance with the Helms-Biden legislation.

In offering this amendment, I am attempting to represent the views of those Senators who believe that forthcoming discussions on U.N. reform should include additional consideration of U.S. financial obligations for peacekeeping. This is a reasonable expectation given the reform context at the United Nations. Since our committee marked up this bill, John Bolton has been announced as the President's nominee to be Ambassador to the U.N., and Secretary General Kofi Annan has put forward a sweeping U.N. reform plan.

Clearly, U.N. reform is going to be high on the agenda. The Helms-Biden legislation anticipates that the U.S. share of peacekeeping dues would decline to 25 percent of the world total. This remains a goal of U.S. policy toward the United Nations. I believe we should give the U.S. negotiators the most leverage possible to attain U.S. goals.

It has been suggested that the 27-percent agreement struck subsequent to the Helms-Biden legislation is the best we can do. Many Senators assert this is true, particularly since we are entering a period when substantial reform negotiations will take place at the U.N. But in the coming weeks, Congress will have further opportunities to work with President Bush to craft the most efficient means possible of reducing the U.S. share of peacekeeping assessments.

I believe defeating the Biden amendment at this time will facilitate these consultations and strengthen the hand of our negotiators.

I reserve the remainder of my time, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, how much time do I have?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, this amendment implements what President Bush is requesting. Specifically, the President requested that for the next 2 years we keep our assessment at 27 percent.

Mr. President, 10,000 forces are being sent to the Sudan under the auspices of the United Nations. They are responding as we are asking them to respond. We are in the process of making genuine progress. The last thing we need to do is start to build up arrearages again; it took years to work ourselves

out of the hole, both politically and financially.

If my colleague from Indiana is correct that the administration wants room to negotiate, the President is going to be President for 3½ more years, God willing and the creek not rising, as my grandpop used to say. The truth is, this lasts for 2 years. It gives all the negotiating room possible. To now go ahead and change the deal in the minds of every Ambassador to the United Nations—here they go again—at the very time we are sending the worst person we can possibly send, not in terms of morality but in terms of his attitude to the U.N.—the double whammy of sending Bolton to the United Nations and cutting our commitment that we have kept to for the past years, and over the request of the President we cut by 2 percent our commitment, would be a very serious problem.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support the Biden amendment. I fully appreciate the position of my friend from Indiana, but I think he is mistaken on this point. We do not often disagree that much, but on this one we do disagree.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on the Biden amendment to keep the President's request in this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the Biden amendment and to second Chairman LUGAR's remarks. The chairman is looking to the future of the United Nations and not to the past. The negotiations at the U.N. regarding U.N. reform and the lowering of U.N. peacekeeping dues are underway. Let us ensure that our next Ambassador to the United Nations has an opportunity to go to New York and to work on this issue.

Our Ambassador will be working to lower U.S. dues. By adopting Senator BIDEN's amendment, we will make that job more difficult by conceding our willingness to live with the status quo. We have an opportunity to lower the U.S. rate to serve the U.S. taxpayers better and to make the U.N. more efficient if Congress does not send mixed signals to the U.N.

Next week, the Foreign Relations Committee will have its hearing on John Bolton to be Ambassador to the U.N. We will have the opportunity to discuss this issue at length with him. Do we want to make his job that much harder by adopting this amendment? If we adopt this amendment, we undercut him before he gets there.

It is time for real reform at the U.N. Achieving a sustainable level for peacekeeping assessments is an important first step.

The Congress has spoken to this issue in the past. Let us give our Ambassador to the U.N. an opportunity to get up there and to lower our rates. Let us also not let this issue be the one item that threatens passage of this important legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BIDEN. Does the Senator from Delaware have any time remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware has 58 seconds remaining.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, the leader has much better access to the President than I do, but to the best of my knowledge there is no negotiation, has been no negotiation, no discussion, no comment whatsoever about changing the U.S. provision from 27 percent to 25 percent. I know of nothing. The State Department has never said anything to me. The Defense Department, the White House, Kofi Annan, nobody has raised this, except my friends on the conservative right in the Republican Party.

If we do not want to send a mixed signal, do not vote against the President. The President of the United States, not our conservative friends on the right side of the aisle, says 27 percent. Do not undercut the President and send a mixed signal.

I yield whatever time I have remaining, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 286.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The following Senator was necessarily absent: the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 84 Leg.]

YEAS—40

Akaka	Feinstein	Mikulski
Bayh	Harkin	Murray
Biden	Inouye	Nelson (FL)
Bingaman	Jeffords	Obama
Boxer	Johnson	Pryor
Cantwell	Kennedy	Reed
Carper	Kerry	Reid
Clinton	Kohl	Salazar
Conrad	Landrieu	Sarbanes
Corzine	Lautenberg	Schumer
Dodd	Leahy	Stabenow
Dorgan	Levin	Wyden
Durbin	Lieberman	
Feingold	Lincoln	

NAYS—57

Alexander	Coburn	Graham
Allard	Cochran	Grassley
Allen	Coleman	Gregg
Baucus	Collins	Hagel
Bennett	Cornyn	Hatch
Bond	Craig	Hutchison
Brownback	DeMint	Inhofe
Bunning	DeWine	Isakson
Burns	Dole	Kyl
Burr	Domenici	Lott
Byrd	Ensign	Lugar
Chafee	Enzi	Martinez
Chambliss	Frist	McCain

McConnell	Shelby	Talent
Murkowski	Smith	Thomas
Nelson (NE)	Snowe	Thune
Roberts	Specter	Vitter
Santorum	Stevens	Voinovich
Sessions	Sununu	Warner

NOT VOTING—3

Crapo	Dayton	Rockefeller
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The amendment (No. 286) was rejected.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 266

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the Lugar amendment No. 266.

The amendment (No. 266) was agreed to.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 12 noon.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 10:38 a.m., recessed until 12 noon and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. MURKOWSKI).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2006 and 2007

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SALAZAR. I ask unanimous consent to lay aside the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 308

Mr. SALAZAR. I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. SALAZAR] proposes an amendment numbered 308.

Mr. SALAZAR. I ask unanimous consent further reading be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To increase the accountability and effectiveness of international police training)

At the end of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 812. INTERNATIONAL POLICE TRAINING.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTRUCTORS.—Prior to carrying out any program of training for police or security forces through the Bureau that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that—

(1) such training is provided by instructors who have proven records of experience in training law enforcement or security personnel;

(2) the Bureau has established procedures to ensure that the individuals who receive such training—

(A) do not have a criminal background;

(B) are not connected to any criminal or insurgent group;

(C) are not connected to drug traffickers; and

(D) meet the minimum age and experience standards set out in appropriate international agreements; and

(3) the Bureau has established procedures that—

(A) clearly establish the standards an individual who will receive such training must meet;

(B) clearly establish the training courses that will permit the individual to meet such standards; and

(C) provide for certification of an individual who meets such standards.

(b) ADVISORY BOARD.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory board of 10 experts to advise the Bureau on issues related to cost efficiency and professional efficacy of police and security training programs. The board shall have not less than 5 members who are experienced United States law enforcement personnel.

(c) BUREAU DEFINED.—In this section, the term “Bureau” means the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than September 30 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the training for international police or security forces conducted by the Bureau. Such report shall include the attrition rates of the instructors of such training and indicators of job performance of such instructors.

Mr. SALAZAR. Madam President, I rise in support of this amendment to document the importance of making sure we have the right standards and certifications with respect to training law enforcement and security officers on missions around the world.

I speak to this amendment based on my experience as Colorado attorney general where I sat as chairman of the peace officers standards and training board for a period of 6 years. Working with my colleagues in law enforcement, we developed a set of standards that made sure the people we were recruiting into our police forces in the State of Colorado were people who had been checked for criminal backgrounds and would be able to serve. We also developed a set of standards with respect to the training of these law enforcement officers. This amendment creates those same standards and background checks with respect to people being recruited into security forces to help with our efforts around the world.

I understand the amendment I have offered will be considered by Senator LUGAR and others as we return to the Senate.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

AMENDMENT NO. 284

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, yesterday I offered an amendment on behalf of myself and Senator WYDEN from